DOWNLOAD PDF ARCHITECTURES OF KNOWLEDGE

Chapter 1 : Architecting a Knowledge-Management System

In Architectures of Knowledge, Ash Amin and Patrick Cohendet argue that the time is right for research to explore the relationship between two other dimensions of knowledge in order to explain the innovative performance of firms: between knowledge that is 'possessed' and knowledge that is 'practiced' generally within communities of like-minded.

I suppose its spiritual home lies somewhere between Arizona and Ipanema Beach, but in recent years I have been delighted to see it popping up elsewhere â€" above all, in sections of the 3,mile-long linear city that stretches from Gibraltar to Glyfada Beach along the northern shores of the Mediterranean, and where each summer Europe lies on its back in the sun. That posture, of course, is the hallmark of Vermilion Sands and, I hope, of the futureâ€"not merely that no-one has to work, but that work is the ultimate play, and play the ultimate work. A discourse that produced the distinction between architecture as building or construction, and architecture as an art and culture of these activities. But as Donna Haraway and others remind us, there is no auto-poiesis, only sym-poiesis: In other words, we architects-humans-things are not alone, have never been and never will be. Architecture as art and culture is one of the ways in which we have navigated this illusion. In other words, it is the challenge of figuring out what is real change, real difference, real growth, and not just repetitions of the same. More than metaphysical navel-gazing, this is first and foremost a materialist argument: This substance is not poured over the world as a light or thick topping, but rather constructs the world as we know and feel it, drawing and performing its partitions and periodizations. In modernist discourse, time was what architecture actualized, what it sublimated through its very unfolding. Ballard so eloquently explored in his fiction, it was like the chance and curse of a constant new beginning, where all forms and categories were ceaselessly up for grabs. An adventure like no other was thus in stock: Work is play; play is work. That this signaled an exhaustion in the capacity for thingsâ€"architectureâ€"to signify has already been thoroughly explored. But not many have noticed the realist, Ballardian desire at its root: Here things get complicated, or rather, they get multiple. Not just how we should spend it and account for it, but who or what we are in the process. Racialized and gendered subjects? Or yet other forms-of-existence? The material and epistemic revolutions of modernity constantly threaten to boil over onto a vast ontological realm that they struggle to contain. But these analyses often disregard the intimate connection and remarkable continuity between ideas of work-play and earlier models of time and forms of life. As he put it in the conclusion to his magnum opus, The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money , self-interest and decentralized markets are indeed the most crucial technologies for economic growth. The argument, however, is not simply economic but rather cultural, bio-political, and ontological. Who would lead this, and how? In contrast, the working class was even less suited to lead, mired by barbarism and magical thinking. The two classes thus suffered from a similar shortcoming: The tense coexistence of both, therefore, threatened to unleash violent revolutionary forces. Even more than plainly cheap psychologism, then, this was an authoritarian argument: Absent a revolutionary agent that would cut this knot, Keynes thus locks his thought in a dialectical struggle that can only see the future as an endless deferral of existential conflagration. This dialectic is not simply cultural, but is rooted in a material shift at the granular level of the function of knowledge in capitalist societies: Michel Foucaultâ€"another author invested, in the line of Keynes and Ballard, with the modern project of self-transformationâ€"also attempted to understand this unique historical combination of an opaque realm of economic exchange the interplay of self-interest and decentralized markets with the social ties of blood, soil, tradition, and duty. What would it mean to upend this modern teleology, so inextricably tied to architecture as the prototypical shaper of civil society and the miraculous synthesizer of life-as-artâ€"that is, as the never-ending prelude to the end of work? But a return to nature, nationalist tribalism, as well as the wholesale rejection of economics, is precisely what we must avoid. Rather, it is the line between the economic and the socialâ€"a line that is drawn and constructed through the professional tools of the architectâ€"that must be re-drawn, tearing down the very categories of the social and the economic as essentially distinct or universal. It will involve new actors and architects, some non-human, but fundamentally, it has to be constructed from the real varieties of change, the real temporalities of difference, knowledge, and forms of life, that are already

among us, repressed and distrusted for far too long. Similar articles on Archinect that may interest you

Chapter 2 : Architectures of Knowledge - Hardcover - Ash Amin; Patrick Cohendet - Oxford University Pres

In Architectures of Knowledge, Ash Amin and Patrick Cohendet argue that the time is right for research to explore the relationship between two other dimensions of knowledge in order to explain the innovative performance of firms: between knowledge that is 'possessed' and knowledge that is 'practiced' generally within communities of like-minded employees in a firm.

The Parthenon , Athens , Greece , "the supreme example among architectural sites. An equivalent in modern English would be: Durability â€" a building should stand up robustly and remain in good condition. Utility â€" it should be suitable for the purposes for which it is used. Beauty â€" it should be aesthetically pleasing. According to Vitruvius, the architect should strive to fulfill each of these three attributes as well as possible. Leon Battista Alberti , who elaborates on the ideas of Vitruvius in his treatise, De Re Aedificatoria , saw beauty primarily as a matter of proportion, although ornament also played a part. For Alberti, the rules of proportion were those that governed the idealised human figure, the Golden mean. The most important aspect of beauty was, therefore, an inherent part of an object, rather than something applied superficially, and was based on universal, recognisable truths. The notion of style in the arts was not developed until the 16th century, with the writing of Vasari: Ancient Roman architect Vitruvius described in his theory of proper architecture, the proportions of a man. In the early 19th century, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin wrote Contrasts that, as the titled suggested, contrasted the modern, industrial world, which he disparaged, with an idealized image of neo-medieval world. Gothic architecture , Pugin believed, was the only "true Christian form of architecture. Architecture was the "art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by men His work goes on to state that a building is not truly a work of architecture unless it is in some way "adorned". For Ruskin, a well-constructed, well-proportioned, functional building needed string courses or rustication , at the very least. Ingenuity is at work. But suddenly you touch my heart, you do me good. I am happy and I say: Through its own particular way of expressing values , architecture can stimulate and influence social life without presuming that, in and of itself, it will promote social development. In the late 20th century a new concept was added to those included in the compass of both structure and function, the consideration of sustainability , hence sustainable architecture. To satisfy the contemporary ethos a building should be constructed in a manner which is environmentally friendly in terms of the production of its materials, its impact upon the natural and built environment of its surrounding area and the demands that it makes upon non-sustainable power sources for heating, cooling, water and waste management and lighting. Philosophy of architecture Wittgenstein House Philosophy of Architecture is a branch of philosophy of art , dealing with aesthetic value of architecture, its semantics and relations with development of culture.

Chapter 3 : Knowledge Architecture â€“ Caminao's Ways

This book demonstrates the importance of the role of knowledge in firms and economies. The authors clarify the theoretical debates on the production and use of knowledge in organizations, and examine the challenges that face those managing knowledge at different levels of the organization.

We had to come up with a proposal, quickly. Our company had created similar proposals for this client, but the senior partner who had those proposals was off on a surgical leave. We had no way to access those examples that would make our job easier. This was not the first time that something like this had happened. Many times, we would find ourselves wading through endless e-mail threads, scrambling to determine who owned critical documentation from a project that was executed months, or even years, earlier. This was symptomatic of how our company worked: As a result, we reinvented a lot of wheels. Reinventing the Wheel A few of us who did not care to be in the "reinventing the wheel" business decided that we needed a centralized system to manage our shared corporate knowledge. This was doubly true for consulting organizations such as ours, where people jumped from project to project, needed to ramp up quickly for every new situation, and yet might find themselves without enough time to create proper documentation or other assets that they might need to get their job done. We knew, coming in, that we were facing a big task; but we had to start somewhere, so we started with two modest goals: We wanted our system to help us easily find past proposals to help in future proposal writing. They would also need to collaborate with their colleagues. We wanted to organize their knowledge into easily identifiable communities of practice. Because this was the first time that we had ever worked on a knowledge-management system KMS , we talked with people from other companies who had already done what we had set out to do, to get the benefit of their experience. We learned that many products existed to address this issue, and that most of our efforts would be focused on selecting a system and customizing it to fit our organizational needs. Most of our customization activities would involve integrating the chosen KMS with our internal systems, configuring search engines, setting up security, and importing information from existing data stores. On the project-management side, we learned that our biggest challenge would be getting support, commitment, and a separate budget from top management, especially in a consulting organization such as ours. The second biggest challenge would be to lower resistance from other employees, as a KMS would change the way in which they would work. Because of the expected lack of budget and corporate initiative, those who worked on the KMS would probably consider it overhead work. We secured funding for our KMS by selling it as a corporate-wide initiative. Additionally, we found champions within each department that would help us gather requirements and work through the adoption process. The Role of the Architect We worked in a team, together with a project manager and an information architect. My role as system architect was to make sure that we collected our technical requirements, produced a high-level system architecture and design, created an integration architecture, and determined infrastructure and scalability characteristics. I also would have to provide an estimate for how long our implementation might take. People in different departments had different ideas of what these systems should do for them, from both functional and technical perspectives. A few departments already had homegrown efforts under way to implement Wiki portals, networks of shared file folders, and even relational database systems. We catalogued every one of these internal efforts, which often started out as small projects and grew into isolated silos of their own, where they would remain until some larger effort would subsume them. It was our job to integrate and centralize these systems into a single, common platform. First, we needed to learn more about the kind of systems that were currently available in the market. After choosing an appropriate system, we planned to deploy a scaled prototype. Our goal would be to prove the value of such a system to management and, thus, secure additional funding for full development and deployment. We would demonstrate that our colleagues were already managing their knowledge; but, without the desired system in place, their efforts were not succeeding as well as any of us would have liked. Selecting the Knowledge-Management Platform Many of the knowledge-management systems that we reviewed offered more functionality than we had originally sought, but which we decided could be valuable to us in the longer term. The most supported were: Allow

people who are involved in a common task to achieve their goals by providing e-mail, calendaring, text chat, Wiki, workflow management, and so on. Represent a type of Web site that allows visitors to add, remove, and edit available content easilyâ€”sometimes, without the need for registration. This ease of interaction and operation makes a Wiki an effective tool for collaborative authoring. Enables a user to search multiple independent, discretely mounted data sources or databases through a single search query. Allow for quick and easy access to the information that is stored in the knowledge-management system over the Web and on the corporate intranet. Are either company-hosted or personal Web sites that give employees the opportunity to communicate ideas in an informal environment. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, Web pages, and other media that are related to its topic, as well as the opportunity for readers to leave comments in an interactive forum. The ability to tailor data automatically to specific user characteristics or preferences. For instance, top Web portals allow site visitors to customize their homeâ€”or "My"â€”pages with their preferred physical location and choice of news categories, local weather reports, and other features. On the technical-architecture side, I started to realize that these systems offered so much functionality that we might be able to use them one day to start developing unique Internet applications. I focused on evaluating the following key features: Initial Prototype The initial prototype was made for the Business Development department. They often received many requests from people searching for past proposals and other related documentation. Sometimes, it was difficult to reply quickly, which frustrated those who requested the proposals. The Business Development team wanted us to create a database that would be easily searchable by other departments, so that they could find what they needed quickly and without having to involve Business Development team members directly. We worked with a business analyst to generate search requirements. We determined the type of searches that could be important to users, and identified metadata that was likely to be associated with proposals. Our information architect redefined the taxonomy for the metadata to maximize search effectiveness. We also augmented the property pages of the documents in our sample, in order to add the metadata. Proposal managers defined the metadata for each proposal, before loading them into the database. The Business Development team also wanted us to create a collaboration area where people who were working on a particular proposal could collaborate through discussion boards, chat, and track the progress of active proposals. The collaboration area would act as a central repository for all proposal documents, taking the place that was currently occupied by shared hard drives. The goal was to use as much out-of-the-box functionality as the KMS could provideâ€”with more customization to follow, should the project go forward. Wireframes static prototypes were created for the search queries and data-entry pages for the metadata to elicit approval for the design. The initial prototype was scaled for proposals. We hired a consultant to help set up and customize the software, which helped us finish our prototype within the one month that we allotted ourselves for this effort. We lowered our risk of failure by using a subject-matter expert, who was provided to us by the Business Development team, to help us define the metadata for each proposal. The success of this prototype was crucial, as it would serve as the basis for seeking additional funding to further implement the KMS solution within the organization. The prototype was released on time to the Business Development team and upper management; it worked well, and it was well received. Our team was very excited. We were finally seeing our vision become reality. A decision was made to go forward with the initiative, and we received more funding to bring this to fruition company-wide. We also received feedback on our prototype, including ways in which we could improve the KMS in the final implementation. For example, the people who migrated the documents into the prototype found our metadata entry screen cumbersome. Thus, we had to come up with a way to make that task easier. To solve this problem, we developed a spreadsheet-like interface in which people could configure metadata for multiple documents at the same time. In addition, we created a program that would upload documents automatically. Similarly, we were asked to improve our integration with commonly used word-processing applications, integrate this into our corporate single sign-on system, and improve our searches. We also received feedback suggesting that we organize our data taxonomy differently. Business Processes As soon as we got the go-ahead, it was back to the drawing board. We had several challengesâ€”some technical, some on the business side. We needed to make sure that we understood our requirements, and that we had properly mapped the technology to the needs of the

business. After all, that is what architects do. We developed an information architecture, or a way in which to set up our implementation so that the information would be organized in a way that made the most sense to our company. We were a matrix organizationâ€”organized along both business verticals automotive, telecommunications, financial services and functional groups development, consulting, and sales. This meant that we had to give each knowledge area two classes of metadata. In addition to the information architecture, we were tasked with managing the complete information life cycle, which included capturing, organizing, and archiving documents, proposals, and all other information. As a result of our efforts, we began to witness important changes that occurred to business processes within our company and, even, in some cases, to the corporate culture itself. Knowledge-management systems are not very useful in environments that are overly secretive or overly competitive, so we had to find ways to reduce these barriers. We also needed to provide our colleagues with incentives to share their information with one another. One way in which we handled this was to appoint, for each department, a person who was responsible for organizing knowledge for that department. It was up to that person to figure out how they wanted to obtain and manage that knowledge, with our support. Technology Customization As soon as we knew what we wanted our information architecture to look like, it was time to implement the solution on top of the product that we chose. We created a flexible document classification that allowed users to search forâ€”and navigate quickly toâ€”their area of particular interest. For example, "automotive training" could be found associated with both "training" and with the automotive business unit. We still needed to integrate all of the existing legacy knowledge-sharing systems into our own. To minimize the impact on our day-to-day business, we decided to let each department plan its own migration schedule. Slowly but surely, however, we search-enabled relational databases one by one and integrated one legacy system after another. In addition to proposal documents that were the focus of our prototype, we also started to add other document types and the metadata that was associated with them, such as project plans, technical-architecture documents, design specifications, requirements, and so on. After that, we tackled search issues. Additionally, we provided the ability to constrain searches to a specific knowledge domain. For example, we allowed the user to search only within the Telecommunications department, or only within HR. Information security is important to many organizations, especially ones that have sensitive customer data. Therefore, security was one of the most important things on the minds of all of our managers. We had to integrate with the SSO and entitlement systems that our company was using.

Chapter 4 : Architecture - Wikipedia

Christopher Parsons Founder and CEO. As Founder and CEO of Knowledge Architecture, Christopher is responsible for research and development, sales and marketing, and organizational development. He is the executive producer of KA Connect, our annual knowledge management con.

Acquisition, Use and Reuse R. Knowledge Management should therefore bind knowledge of architectures with architecture of knowledge. KR provides a symbolic counterpart of actual objects, events and relationships. Fragmentary theory of intelligent reasoning: Medium for efficient computation: Medium for human expression: Surrogates without Ontological Commitment That puts information systems as a special case of knowledge ones, as they fulfill the five principles, yet with a functional qualification: Knowledge Archaeology Knowledge constructs are empty boxes that must be properly filled with facts. But, as notoriously exhibited by the alternative ones , facts are not given but must be observed, which necessarily entails some observer, set on task if not with vested interests, and some apparatus, natural or made on purpose. Taking wind as an example, wind socks support immediate observation of facts, free of any symbolic meaning. In order to make sense of their behaviors, wanes and anemometers are necessary, respectively for azimuth and speed; but that also requires symbolic frameworks for directions and metrics. Fact, Information, Knowledge As far as enterprises are concerned, knowledge boxes are to be filled with facts about their business context and processes, organization and applications, and technical platforms. Some of them will be produced internally, others obtained from external sources, but all should be managed independently of specific purposes. Whatever their nature business, organization or systems , information produced by the enterprises themselves is, from inception, ready to use, i. That translation of data into information may be done immediately by mapping data semantics to identified objects and processes; it may also be delayed, with rough data managed as such until being used at a later stage to build information. Binary data are direct recording of physical phenomena, e. Contrary to binary data, fragmented data comes in symbolic guise, but as floating nuggets with sub-level granularity; and like their binary cousin, those fine-grained descriptions are meaningless until attached to identified objects or activities. Since knowledge can only be built from symbolic descriptions, data must be first translated into information made of identified and structured units with associated semantics. Hence the need of some kind of formats, blueprints or templates that will help to frame rough data into information. Information Properties Knowledge must be built from accurate and up-to-date information regarding external and internal state of affairs, and for that purpose information items must be managed according to their source, nature, life-cycle, and relevancy: Government and administrations, NGO, corporate media, social media, enterprises, systems, etc. From Information to Knowledge Information is meaningful, knowledge is also useful. While the objective of information and control systems is to manage business objects and activities, the purpose of knowledge systems is to manage symbolic contents independently of their actual counterparts principle 3. Standard rules used in system modeling describe allowed operations on objects, activities and associated information; they can be expressed forward or backward: Forward aka push rules are conditions on when and how operations are to be performed. Backward aka pull rules are constraints on the consistency of symbolic representations or on the execution of operations. Temporal extensions will put time stamps on truth values of information. Fuzzy logic put confidence levels on truth values of information. That is where knowledge systems depart from information and control ones as they introduce a new theory of intelligent reasoning, one based upon the fluidity and volatility of knowledge. Hence the dual perspective: Knowledge of Architectures, Architecture of Knowledge. That provides a clear and comprehensive taxonomy of artifacts, to be used to build knowledge from lower layers of information and data: Business analysts have to know about business domains and activities, organization and applications, and quality of service. System engineers have to know about projects, systems functionalities and platform implementations. System managers have to know about locations and operations, services, and platform deployments. The dual perspective also points to the dynamics of knowledge, with information being pushed by the their sources, and knowledge being pulled by their users. A Time for Every Purpose As understood by

Cybernetics, enterprises are viable systems whose success depends on their capacity to countermand entropy, i. Planning of business objectives and requirements internal relative to markets evolution and opportunities external. Assessment of organizational units and procedures internal in line with regulatory and contractual environments external. Monitoring of operations and projects internal together with sales and supply chains external. Knowledge Architecture and Shearing Layers: Moreover, enterprises being living entities, lifespan and functional sustainability are meant to coalesce into consistent and homogeneous layers: Organization aka functional time-scales are set by availability, versatility, and adaptability of resources Operational time-scales are determined by process features and constraints. Search and Stretch As already noted, knowledge is driven by purposes, and purposes, not being confined to domains or preserves, are bound to stretch knowledge across business contexts and organizational boundaries. That can be achieved through search, logic, and classification. Searches collect the information relevant to users concerns 1. That may satisfy all the knowledge needs, or provide a backbone for further extension. Searches can be combined with ontologies aka classifications that put the same information under new lights 1b. Truth-preserving operations using mathematics or formal languages can be applied to produce derived information 2. Finally, new information with reduced confidence levels can be produced through statistical processing 3,4. For instance, observed traffic at toll roads 1 is used for accounting purposes 2 , to forecast traffic evolution 3 , to analyze seasonal trends 1b and simulate seasonal and variable tolls 4. Observed facts 1 , deductions 2 , projections 3 , transposition 1b and hypothesis 4. Those operations entail clear consequences for knowledge management: Challenges arise when confidence levels are affected, either directly or through obsolescence. From Knowledge Architecture to Architecture Capability Knowledge architecture is the corporate central nervous system, and as such it plays a primary role in the support of operational and managerial processes. Yet, as illustrated by the design levels, the focus remains on information technology without explicitly addressing the distinction between enterprise, systems, and platforms. Capabilities can be defined across architecture layers with regard to business, engineering, and operational processes That distinction is pivotal because it governs the distinction between corresponding processes, namely business processes, systems engineering, and services managements. Yet that will not be enough now that digital environments are invading enterprise systems, blurring the distinction between managed information assets and the continuous flows of big data. How to bridge the gap between big data and enterprise information models. A way has to be found to bridge the gap between big data and enterprise information models.

Chapter 5 : Enterprise Architecture Body of Knowledge - Wikipedia

In the digital information age, when the boundaries of content producer and content consumer are increasingly blurred, The Architecture of Knowledge questions the fate of the public library.

AIA Knowledge Communities Twenty-one ways to make an impact Join an AIA Knowledge Community and connect with others who share your passions and commitmentâ€”and start a project that advances the profession and your work. Sustainability, emerging technologies, small business, starting or managing a firmâ€”no matter your interest, there is an AIA Knowledge Community for you. Our Knowledge Communities Academy of Architecture for Health AAH AAH advocates for innovations in design that help improve healthcare and shares the latest research through webinars, conferences and publications and works with allied organizations. AAJ connects members with professional organizations and outside experts in a continuing quest for quality, efficiency and justice. Building Performance Building Performance promotes architects as leaders in designing for better building performance, including criteria, codes, standards, programming and managing. Buildings that are healthier, more energy efficient and more durable. How to design, build and use educational, cultural and recreational facilities to meet the needs of students of all ages. Construction Contract Administration CCA CCA helps members and the larger building professions navigate issues, actions and the impact of contract decisions. It produces case studies and best practices. Corporate Architects and Facility Management CAFM CAFM makes a positive impact on corporate architecture, covering topics including building science, energy retrofits, corporate architects and facility management. It provides support, advocacy and education for custom residential projects and professional development for its members. Design for Aging DFA With changing demographics worldwide and the importance of design to quality of life and mobility, DFA works to enhance the built environment and quality of life for an aging society. Historic Resources Committee HRC HRC works globally to identify, understand and preserve architectural heritage, sharing its expertise with architects and the public through newsletters, conferences and convention activities. It provides knowledge-sharing, networking, and leadership opportunities to architecture professionals and industry stakeholders. Interfaith Design ID Interfaith Design brings together professionals interested in religious facilities in a broad array of traditions, encouraging and supporting excellence in the design of worship spaces. Practice Management Knowledge Community PMKC PMKC is an information center on the business of architectureâ€”the trends in financial management, risk mitigation, professional development and more that will determine the future of the profession. Project Delivery Knowledge Community PD PD focuses on developing and sharing knowledge about all forms of project delivery, including design-build, public-private partnerships and delivery methods. PA promotes excellence in public architecture and positions the architect as an essential element in civic engagement and development of public facilities. RUDC helps architecture professionals keep pace with changing conditions and improve regional and urban environments through excellence in design, planning and public policy. Retail and Entertainment REC REC brings together leaders, practitioners and clients in retail and entertainment as well as the architects and designers who specialize in this environment. Small Project Practitioners SPP SPP generates, collects and disseminates knowledge on how to successfully run a small firm and complete small projects that do not fit into the model of departmental production that characterizes many larger firms. Technology in Architectural Practice TAP As new technology emerges and becomes increasingly critical to practice, planning and building, TAP keeps members ahead, serving as a resource for the profession and the public in the use of technology in the practice of architecture.

Chapter 6 : Architectures of Knowledge - Paperback - Ash Amin; Patrick Cohendet - Oxford University Pres

In Architectures of Knowledge. Ash Amin and Patrick Cohendet argue that the time is right for research to explore the relationship between two other dimensions of knowledge in order to explain.

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Chapter 7 : AIA Knowledge Communities - AIA

Architectures of Knowledge seeks to demonstrate that a recognition of the importance of the role of knowledge in economies may lead to a new conception of the firm and public policy. To construct an alternative theorization of knowledge formation and knowledge governance in firms, the book assembles.

Chapter 8 : Incredibly Dull: What is Knowledge Architecture (the Short Version)

Knowledge architecture is the corporate central nervous system, and as such it plays a primary role in the support of operational and managerial processes. That point is partially addressed by Frameworks like Zachman whose matrix organizes Information System Architecture (ISA) along capabilities and design levels.

Chapter 9 : Enterprise Architecture Body of Knowledge (EABOK) | Home

The Enterprise Architecture Body of Knowledge (EABOKÂ®) is an evolving reference of ready-to-use knowledge. To increase understanding, the components of this reference are organized, contextually linked, and visualized, and are intended to serve the EA community from novice to expert.